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MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1885.

EIGHTEEN PAGFS.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Statement by the Marquis of Hartington that his views on the question of Home Rule are the same as before the election. = Arrest of the Duke of Seville at Madrid. Sepulveda re-leased from prison at Monterey. Prediction of a newFrance in Quebec by a French Canadian. * Domestic.-The workmen making rapid progress in clearing the mine at Nanticoke, Penn. === A railroad rate war in Chicago. === Seats in the Chicago Board of Trade for sale. - Arbitration committee appointed in Brockton, Mass. The dissenting opinion in the Ohio Supreme Court on the election cases made public, = New dis

closures in regard to Mrs. Walkup. CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Professor John C. Draper dead. ____ Correspondence between General Grant and General Fitz John Porter published. Arrest of the murderer of Curry. === Fire in an apartment house. === A Park policeman arrested for assault. ____ Marriage of an eloping pair from Chicago in Jersey City.

THE WEATHER .- PRIBUNE local observations insterday: Highest, 34°; weather. Temperature lowest, 26°; average, 2878°.

THE TRIBUNE, from pages 9 to 18 inclusive, is devoted this morning to the report of the official canvass of the election returns of last month for the City and County of New-York. The vote for State and local officers is given in detail. It is true that more exciting reading than this report has been published in THE TRIBUNE, but many of our readers will find it valuable for reference.

Although the Queen-Regent of Spain has shown a disposition to deal leniently with politicians who offended in the late King's time, she evidently will stand no trifling with her own position. The Duke of Seville, who considered himself affronted by this royal lady and who indulged in some uncomplimentary remarks about her, has been arrested. Evidently the Duke had not heard of the Keiley incident, or he would have known that the Queen, being an Archduchess of Austria, came of a family that won't stand any fooling, personally, politically or diplomatically.

The finding of two mules alive and well in the coal mine at Nanticoke, Penn., encourages a faint hope that the imprisoned men may yet be taken out alive. If the mass of water and culm rolled on into the depths of the mine, the same cavity through which it first poured into the gangway may serve as a ventilating shaft to the high chambers in which, as the managers hope, the miners were able to take refuge before the black flood became too deep about them. That the mud did thus subside is indicated by the fact that the water which backed up toward the mine opening immediately after the disaster soon disappeared. This hope, however, burns only dimly amid the darkest fears.

The Marquis of Hartington, one of the most prominent Moderate Liberals in England, will have nothing to do (at present at least) with Mr. Gladstone's latest plans for Ireland. In an open letter written on Saturday he declares that no such schemes have been communicated to him, and that he sees no reason to depart from the position he assumed toward Irish affairs during the late canvass. His attitude then was hostile to anything like legislative independence for Mr. Parnell's constituency. Lord Hartington doubtless speaks for a large following, and unless he can be induced in some way to support Mr. Gladstone, the latter will have a hard time to push his scheme through Parliament. Lord Granville and Mr. Goschen, who are also leaders among the Moderate Liberals, are still to be heard from.

New-Jersey men may, perhaps, resent the criticism of outsiders who do not admire the attitude of the City of Enzabeth toward its creditors, but the opinion of citizens of their own State is entitled to consideration. According to THE TRIBUNE'S Trenton letter, grave injustice has been done the Singer Sewing Machine Company, which has maintained a praise worthy attitude, although through the 2,000 voters in its employ a considerable political influence might have been exerted. If the present outburst of wrath on both sides results in a settlement of the city's unhappy financial relations, there will be reason for congratulation among

thrown out of work. The responsibility seems to rest chiefly with the city authorities.

A SPEAKER WITHOUT A MUZZLE. In taking off its muzzle, the House has greatly increased the power of Speaker Carlisle and the importance of his office. Nominally he is the third officer of the Government. But the making of laws is more important than the distribution of spoils. When the two houses are opposed in policy to the President, the Speaker of the House is apt to have more real power, for good or evil, than the President himself. It is true, sometimes the President or a Cabinet officer may make laws for himself, as Mr. Vilas has done, but that conduct is not permitted as a rule. The law-making power of the Speaker is far greater than that of the President of the Senate, because the latter does not select the Senate's committees, nor have the committees in that body anything like the power that the committees wield in the House.

The power of the Speaker is greatly enlarged by the change of rules. It would have been hardly possible for the Speaker to degrade Mr. Randall from the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, a place which he had filled, as all admit, with great ability and, as his political friends have claimed, with infinite advantage to the Government. Unable to do this, the Speaker could not make sure of the passage or even the serious consideration of any measure. Mr. Randall held the only key which could unlock the muzzle that the House has chosen to wear. But now the Speaker can create committees which will have entire charge of legislation on all important questions. The power of the Appropriations Committee to thrust general legislation into appropriation bills has departed. Both to stop legislation and to secure the enactment of laws, the power of the committees which the Speaker will create has been indefinitely increased. In taking off the muzzle, therefore, the House discloses a disposition to make Mr. Carlisle a more powerful person than the President.

Mr. Carlisle will remember that his great power brings with it great responsibility. He is about to appoint a committee on coinage, for instance. It he means to defeat the President's recommendation, and to make the President as nearly powerless in his party as possible, he will take care to put back Mr. Bland, who obstinately refused to report any bill for the suspension of silver coinage at the last session, and thus made it necessary for Mr. Cleveland's friends to offer, through Mr. Randall, a rider on an appropriation bill. But neither Mr. Randall nor anybody else will have power to get at the matter in that way this year, general legislation in appropriation bills having been prohibited. This is but one of many questions on which the will of Mr. Carlisle, whether favorable or unfavorable to the President, must be disclosed by his selection of committees. He will certainly remember that the welfare of the country, and the future of the Democratic party, depend in great measure upon the wisdom of the policy for which his choice of committees may prepare the way.

DELAWARE AND THE SOUTH. Mr. Rice's excursion in Mr. Eayard's pocketborough was well-timed. The elections of the year had passed; there were no political issues before the people; and thoughtful men had leisure to consider dispassionately the present phase of the Southern question. Delaware has always been accounted a border State with political sympathies en.isted on the side of the South rather than the North. Race prejudice has been strong there, but the latitude has been too high, liberty-loving and enlightened communities have been too near, to permit the grosser forms of intimidation and outrage practised in the South. The latitude, however, has been low enough to enable unscrupulous politicians to copy the most discreditable devices adopted by a solid South for the disfranchisement of Republicans. What is done plates to an Eastern syndicate. It is claimed dicate almost stationary temperature and fair below the border is also done in Delaware. that \$10 per ton will be saved in the manufact-Outrages have censed in South Carolina and Mississippi because the Republican vote can be either kept down or effaced altogether by the operation of State statutes, the manipulation of assessment lists and systematic cheating by election officials. The shotgun and the tissue-ballot have been discarded because they are no longer needed. All the coarser forms of race intimidation and political robbery have disappeared. With Democratic Legislatures, assessors and officials, it has become an easy matter to maintain ascendancy in the South by legalized chicanery and wholesale cheating. With this last phase of the Southern question the political managers in Delaware have been in full accord. Disfranchisement is an established fact in Mr. Bayard's pocket-borough, precisely as it is in the Solid South. For this reason Mr. Rice's succinct account of the process in Delaware possesses great political interest. The methods by which Republicans in that little State are disfranchised suffice for the mainte nance of Democratic majorities broughout the South and for securing the election of a Democratic President and a Democratic House of Representatives.

In a letter from Wilmington published on another page will be found cumulative evidence of the accuracy of Mr. Rice's description of the political methods which have received the special sanction of the present Secretary of State. The facts are notorious in Delaware, and no serious attempt has been made there to break the force of the arraignment of the Democratic politicians and assessors for systematic cheating and partisan manipulation of the assessment lists. In fact, the only defence of these abominable practices which has been undertaken at all is grounded upon loose generalizations from the census tables and comparative percentages of voting population. Some of the figuring done in this field has been as unscrupulous as the working of the assessment lists by the Delaware cheats themselves. For example, it has been assumed that there can be no disfranchisement in Delaware since 758 out of 1,000 male adults vote. This proportion is undoubtedly higher than in many of the Northern States, but it is below that of Indiana, where the proportion is 941 out of 1,000. The natural conditions in Delaware favor a high percentage. The foreign population is small; the elections are closely contested, and the territory is thickly populated. The percentage ought to be over 90, and would be it the assessment lists were not manipulated. In 1882 it was 80, with allowances made for the increase of population in two years. To argue that a percentage of 75 precludes disfranchisement, when a percentage of 80 has been reached under favorable conditions, is to beg the whole question. In 1884, while the percentage was high, it was materially reduced because Republicans were disfranchised by systematic trickery.

The facts presented by our Wilmington correspondent cannot be dismissed with elastic inferences from factitious comparisons of the aggregate vote in various States. The assessment laws in Delaware have been designed for the express purpose of perpetuating Democratic rule. The administration of those laws

the company's employes at least. If the lock- scrupulous and dishonest. Republicans are out is continued into January, much suffering disfranchised year after year by partisan trickwill be entailed on many poor families thus ery. Recourse is had to the same discreditable tacties, to the same course of political cheating, by which Democratic ascendancy is maintained in many of the Southern States. Mr. Bayard, as the advocate and apologist of this system. is thus in a real sense a representative Southern statesman.

LEGISLATION FOR NEW-YORK.

As the most important State in the Union, contributing a large share of the National revenues, New-York is entitled to considerate treatment at the hands of Congress. It does not ask for more than that, as will be seen by the outline given in our Washington correspondence of the bills which its Representatives propose to introduce. The majority of the measures are of equal importance to the entire country. The harbor improvement, for instance, will benefit every State interested in the commerce of this port. And what State does not share in that commerce?

If a constant depth of thirty feet of water were maintained at Sandy Hook bar the largest sized vessels could load to their utmost capacity and go in and out at all times. According to a computation made by recognized authority, that would serve to reduce the rates for ocean transportation. As much the larger part of the foreign commerce of the country passes over this bar, the benefit of the improvement would be felt in every part of the land. Hence, when Congress comes to consider Mr. Hewitt's bill for the improvement of the harbor, it should in no sense be regarded as a local matter. The same may be said for Mr. Merriman's bill to aid in the enlargement of the locks and otherwise to improve the Erie Canal. The canal is maintained free at great expense by this State and the benefits of that liberal policy accrue largely to the Western farmers. Mr. Parker's proposed measure to prevent the exportation, for a fraudulent purpose, of imitation dairy products, Mr. James's measure concerning international bills of lading, and many of the other important bills prepared by New-York members, while having a local application, are of equal importance to the entire country. It will be extremely fortunate if they receive fair treatment from a Democratic House of Representatives. That will be more than was accorded them in the last,

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The best news in the business world is that the iron manufacture continues to improve. Prices have been fairly sustained, though bar iron is a shade lower, but no weakness appears in pig iron, notwithstanding the increase in number of furnaces in blast. It appears also that the number of furnaces in blast December was twenty-one more than November 1, with an increase of 8,300 tons weekly capacity. At the beginning of the year 236 furnaces were in blast, with a capacity of about 67,416 tons weekly; now there are 254 furnaces in blast with a capacity of \$4,966 tons weekly, a gain of 26 per cent. It is also a very encouraging fact that the stock unsold is smaller than it was at the beginning of the year. Moreover, there are indications that during this month the output will be still further increased. The improvement here is nighly significant, even more than the increase of 41.4 per cent in the number of hogs killed this season. An estimate by Bradstreet's makes the cotton crop 13.5 per cent larger than that at all. of last year, but here it should be added that the movement during this crop year thus far has been 5 per cent lower than that of last year. It is stated that the long contest over patents for the basic process has been ended by a decision of the Commissioner in favor of Reese. What effect this will have upon the manufacture in this country cannot easily be estimated, but it is reported that parties at Birmingham, Alabama, are already negotiating for the right to manufacture by this process. Another change of probable importance is the sale of Rauth's patent for making steel nail ure by this process.

It must be reckoned another hopeful sign that the prices of wheat and corn tend downward. The close was 25s cents lower for wheat than that of a week ago, and 212 cents lower for corn, with a slight decline in oats. Though current prices are very low, it is better for the country and for producers to have the surplus marketed than to have it locked up by speculation, as it has been in enormous quantity, and carried by the banks in a dangerous effort to force up foreign prices. The visible supply reported December 12 exceeds 58,149,717 bushels wheat, against less than 42,000,000 bushels last year, and to this vast mentity must be added the unknown quantity of flour in the hands of dealers. With a decline in wheat there is reason to hope that the movement will be more free, and this will help transporters, while the lower prices will be a great advantage to consumers. Pork also declined slightly, and lard; but there was a little advance in butter and cheese, while sugar, both raw and crushed, was a little lower, and also coffee. The oil market without great excitement declined 2 cents, while refined remained unchanged.

The indications as to the railroad business are still conflicting. The railroad earnings of fifty-six roads in November show an increase of 7.3 per cent. But November of last year was a bad month, and fifty of these roads now earn \$1,313,412 more than in November of last year, but \$226,000 less than in November, 1883. It is not entirely encouraging that the shipments from Chicago have declined so much since the advance in rates; last week they were only 36,930 tons, or 30.4 per cent less than in the same week last year. It is complained that much freight goes down the river, and much eastward by the Chesapeake route. The Eastern roads are not now cutting rates, but have only just announced that freight shipped prior to November 23 will no longer be received at the old rate, which implies considerable evasion of the rules. A comparison by The Financial Chroniele of dividends paid by thirty-six roads on thirty-nine stocks shows an average of 5.13 per cent actually paid. It may be added that the thirty-nine stocks sold at the close on Saturday at an average of 168.16, which, for over 5 per cent dividends, does not seem an extravagant price. It is not in the dividend-paying list, evidently, that prices are inflated beyond reason.

No great change occurred in the stock market last week. There was a decline early in the week, but afterward such a recovery that the close was 41 cents on \$100 higher than that of the previous week. Some remarks not wholly favorable about the Vanderbilt properties are caused by the disclosure in his will that a much larger part of his fortune than had been supposed was kept in bonds, and even during the past year was not reinvested in stocas of his favorite companics. But there was a reason for this course, so long as the West Shore remained a menace, and a success of new pooling arrangements was problematical.

The volume of business last week was more satisfactory than in the previous week, and the decline in comparative increase seems to have ceased. The exchanges at New-York last week cratic rule. The administration of those laws were 45.4 per cent larger than a year ago, the by the levy courts in the counties is most un- increase in sales of stocks having been 71.5 contained no recommendations for the improvewere 45.4 per cent larger than a year ago, the

per cent, At Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, the increase in exchanges was 15.8 per cent, the same as for the previous week. At St. Louis, Baltimore and New-Orleans, however, the increase was 10.9 per cent, against a decrease the previous week of 2.1 per cent. On the whole, the returns are better than for several weeks past, though there is still evidence that the increase in volume of business is largely due to speculative operations. If there were favorable indications as to Congress, the outlook would be considered decidedly hopeful, but unhappily there are as yet no signs of returning sanity in the House.

SHERIFF GRANT'S OPPORTUNITY. Sheriff-elect Grant is a young man of good natural impulses, but just at present liable to be misled by bad advisers. Possessed of an ample fortune, he entered the political field at an early age, and served two terms in the Board of Aidermen with credit to himself and benefit to the taxpayers. He was defeated for Mayor last year, but received a vote the size of which was a source of gratification to him. He accepted the nomination for Sherift this year when the fortunes of Tammany Hall looked dark indeed, and was elected by a vote considerably larger than that of his associates on the

County ticket. Mr. Grant has said that he proposes to make a radical change in the Sheriff's office. He is fully aware of the condition of things which has existed in that office for several years. The Assembly Committee in 1884 showed plainly the extortions then practised on the public by the deputy sheriffs, and the frauds perpetrated on the city and State by those in the employment of the Sheriff in the returns of prisoners made to the Secretary of State, and in the transportation of prisoners to and from the city courts. Has Mr. Grant the moral courage to resist the pressure which is already brought to bear on him by certain leaders in Tammany Hall to give their adherents place? If he has not he will merely turn out one gang of extortion: rs to make room for another, possibly even more greedy than the present crew. He has an opportunity such as few young men have had to make a lasting reputation for himself in the metropolis. If he purifies the Sheriff's office and makes it clean. honest and efficient, he will do a service to this community that will not soon be forgotten. In that case he may yet be Mayor.

SCIENTIFIC WORK.

Professor Newcomb, in a letter to The Herald on the scientific work of the Government, refers to the lamentably well known fact that such work is often ill-directed, wastefully done, and sometimes badly done, because no competent supervision is possible under the present system. For illustration, he shows that two distinct explorations of the territories have been conducted at great cost, each preparing beautiful geological and topographical maps, and that both continued work at the same time and within the same field for years. Exactly the same sort of duplication is going on now in different directions. In the selection of men for scientific work, he claims, Congress and the executive departments are necessarily alike at the mercy of pretenders to a great extent. They are not in such relations with scientific men that they are able to discover in what estimation a man's work is really held by the only people who are competent to estimate its value The remedy proposed is that all such work

by the Government should be consolidated under one direction, so that a competent supervision may at all times determine whether the work is properly done, or properly directed, or whether it conflicts with other work in progress in other branches of the service. The suggestion is worthy of attention, and yet at the first glance it will be seen that it involves great difficulties. To put part of the work of the Treasury Department, and part of the work of the Interior Department, and part of the work of the Army or Navy or other departments, for which each department is separately responsible, and upon which in a measure its efficiency may depend, under the control of a separate organization, not in any sense responsible to those departments, seems impracticable. It is true, the law officers of the Government who are consected with the different departments are in some measure independent of those departments, and responsible to the law department directly. But scientific work is another matter. Who shall decide what is science and what is not? Who shall decide where science begins and where ordinary practical knowledge ends 7 Professor Newcomb has started a very large question-altogether too large for this Congress to settle.

Many misapprehensions have arisen among physicians as to what constituted a proper registration under the statute requiring all who are practising medicine to be so registered. This has particularly been the case where physicians have registered in the county in which they were then hving and have afterward removed to another county. From an item published in a medical journal and other papers several months ago, many have been led to believe that a General Term of the Supreme Court had held that no new registration was required after such removal. This error grew out of the circumstance that two Justices were informally asked by a County Clerk whether physicians could be required to register in every county of the State, Such a question would hardly have seemed to be necessary; but their negative and informal answers have been misconstrued into a judicial decision that no second registration could be compelled. The Medical Society of this county has been obliged to prosecute several physicians who began practising in New-York without again registering, and they have uniformly been sustained by the courfs. But the society only seeks to see that the law is carried out in its proper intention, and physicraps coming to this city from other counties would save the society much trouble and themselves embarrassment and annoyance if they would adopt the simple precaution of again registering in the New-York County Clerk's office. The law is a good one and by its proper enforcement all reputable physicians are protected rather than harmed.

There is danger that THE TRIBUNE will be accused of trying enviously to deprive the boundless West of her share of the public money; but despite that danger we feel bound to say that we cannot favor the bill of the Hon, Mr. Lawler, of Chicago, to appropriate \$10,000 to test a new system of spelling invented by another gentleman, also of Chicago. Really the present system would do very well, even for Chicago, if people could only be induced to use it for all it is worth,

The annual statistical summary of the shipping of the world, recently published, furnishes some interesting data. One of the most striking features s the enormous increase in the tonnage of steam vessels as compared with sailing vessels, but the United States have not been benefited materially by the change. In 1876 the sailing tonnage, in comparison with steam, held the ratio of 145 to 56, but at present the ratio is 128 to 102; but the tonnage of steam vessels has nearly doubled in the last ten years, so that the ratio has not been affected by a loss of sail tonnage to the extent that these figures might seem to indicate. Of the sailing vessels of the world Great Britain lays claim to one-third, and the United States and Canada combined have only one sixth. Norway has about onetenth under its flag. In steam England takes the lead with about two-thirds of the total tonuage.

Grief, black and overwhelming, prevails along the

ment of this great waterway. There is an occasional glimmer of hope long deferred, but it maketh even the Danocratic heart sick. "The very thing," says The Morgan City Review, "that Interests this State is not even referred to, that of improving the Mississippi River. The Mississippi Valley voted for Cleveland, but he has forgotten it." This pathetic reminder is matched by The Pointe Coupee Banner, which remarks that " when the President shall have travelled a little through this country, he will learn that the biggest part of the United States is outside of the New-England and Middle States. He does not know it yet." explanation of this omission which The Baton Rouge Truth and The Capitolian Advocate of the same city give is that before this subject was reached the Message had already grown to disproportionate length, and they both predict that the matter will be brought to the attention of Congress in a special message, the length of which, they seem to expect, will be commensurate with the importance of the subject.

Mr. Gowen wants to reorganize Reading. His scheme begins, "Raise a new loan sufficient to pay off," and so forth. That is the way they always start to reorganize things.

The whiskey pool makes a striking statement of the situation in that business, which strongly confirms the observation that the indefinite postponement of the facts is calculated to cause great overproduction and ultimate injury to the distil ers and the country. The production has been reduced from 40 to 33 1-3 per cent of the capacity. even then, it is admitted that there must be some surplus, which it is claimed will be " worked off by expertation." That is, less than one-third of the distifleries, in producing capacity, can supply all the wants of the country, and two-thirds must be paid to remain idle in order to avoid rain to all. But if the necessity of paying the tax within any definite period were removed, the Government would soon have to carry an enormous quantity of the product, which would increase all the more rapidly because the distillers would no longer be bliged for their own defence to shut up two-thirds of the capacity. The evil in this trade springs from the belief, for years entertained, that the tax would be repealed. Apparently some officers of the present Administration are now ready to favor that course.

PERSONAL.

The movement to erect a monument to Balzac in Paris goes on apsce. Jules Claretie, Emile Augier, De Eanville, Jules Simon and other prominent men have interested themselves in it, and even the close pursed President Grevy has subscribed to the fund.

Five Justices of the Supreme Count will "keer open se in Washington this winter Messra. Waite, Miller, Field, Bradley and Blatchford. Justice Harlan's family is at Rockville, Justice Voods's is in Europe, and Justice Marthews's is in mourning, while Justice Gray is a

Professor von Holtzendorff, the great German jurist was recently honored in Rome by being placed at dinner at the right of and next to the Queen. Minister Pendleton will begin the receptions at his new

home in Berlin on New Year's Doy.

At a charity fair in Berlin, the Crown Princess of Ger.

many has been selling sausages at \$35 aplece and sponge cake a* \$1 a stice. The King of Bavaria has bestowed the Order of Max milian for Art and Science upon Frederick ton Spiel hagen and Professor K. Weierstrass of the University of Berlin-an anusual honor.

According to The Harrard Crimson, President Eliot voted " for license " at the recent municipal election.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell will read a paper on General Grant before the Webster Historical Society in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, on Wednesday evening

Count Munster, lately German Ambass ador in London once at a Buckingham Palace reception engaged in an underlone conversation with another diplomatic officer, when up came a superserviceable court functionary, slapped him-according to Ike World. London-smartly on the shoulder, and informed him that "People were not supposed to come to the Palace to talk." The Count and his companion were only whispering to each other, out under any circumstances se brusque a reproof would liave been very indiscreet. The Ambassador pulverized he official with a haughty Bismarckian stare, and replied, " I do not come here, sir, to receive lessons in manners"; and he at once summoned his attaches, quitted the Throne-room in high dudgeon, and frove direct to the Foreign Office, where he lodged a formal complaint against the Court functionary for positing unperlinence. s Foreign Office, where is 10d fed a terminal amost the Court functionary for busining supertinence, damounced that unless he received a full and ample ology he would by the matter before his Government is case was not once submitted to the Queen, who dered that a proper if e. most abject letter should be within to the Count by the fusay Court official; and as was made to eat any amount of dirt on the subject, and Municip was arrayonaly pleased to accept the extendibles and applicates with which he was overmations and applicates. planations and apologies with which whelmed, and the "incident" termoated.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Passengers newadays before boarding the Bridge cars iways make affectionate inquiries after

With a lens made of rock salt it might be possible to With a less made of rock salt it might be possible to photograph in the dark! Abovy has succeeded in preparing plates which are sensitive to the rays lying beyond the red ond of the spectrum—the dark heat rays—and with such plates used with a rock sait less there should be a possibility of photographing bodies which cossess a high temperature, atthough that temperature may be far below that needed to render them self-duminous. It is even possible that such a plan may some day he so perfected sto give us information about the dark sum;" that are bedeved to crowd the firmanent—or rather heavenly bodies, which once were seen, the have may cooled down so as to be invisible,—[Photographic News.

An old Highlander was recently ordered by his physiclau not to take more than two ounces of spirits daily. He asked his son how much bouor that was. drams," was the reply. "What a good doctor," said the Highlander. "Run and tell Donald McTavish and Big John tae cam doon the night."

DON'T KICK. Here's a piece of advice I'll give to you, bub, Old man, old woman or chick; No marter what comes, no matter what goes, Don't permit jourself ever to kick.

If the world, as it gravely goes jogging along, Throws the thorns in your path, fast and thick, Dodge all that you can, and step on the rest, But of all things, I pray you, don't kick.

If you throw yourself into political strife, And get hit with a political brick. You wil show your g od sense by holding your jaw, And never once making a kick. If you play for a winning and draw out a blank,

And some other coap makes the thing stick.

Just awallow the dose like a good little man,
And, for Heaven's sake, don't make a kick. Take things as they come, they'll be right in the end, if you're hungry, rich, beggar or sick. You'll only be wasting your valuable time, if you use it in making a kick.

And if, in the end, when you pass in your checks, You're goboled right up by Old Nick.

And go where they've lots of fire and no drink, You'll be a darned fool if you kick.

—[Mort Wood in San Francisco Post.

—[Mort Wood in San Francisco Post.

Thoughtful Boston young lady, intensely interested in ancient history, to Harvard junior: "An, Mr. H.—, when you take of the old Expitans do you not teel impressed with the sense of our indebtedness to the green Rosetta Stone?" Harvard junior, slightly discomposed, but coming gallantly forward: "Yes, ves, indeed; but then her reign only gives us a further proof of woman's influence, you know." Entinesissic young lady desconds to a lower level.—[Boston Journal.]

"How old are you i" asked a justice of the peace of "Jim" Webster, who was under arrest for stealing chickens, "i dunno," said the darkey. "When were you born?" "What am de use ob my tellin' you 'bon: my buffday; you ain't gwine ter make me no buffday

> LOVE'S PUNISHMENT. Oh, if my love offended me,
> And we had words together,
> To show her I would master he
> I'd whip her with a feather.

If then she, like a naughty girl, Would tyranny declare it, I'd give my love a cross of pesris, And make her always wear it, If still she tried to sulk and sigh.

and throw away my postes, And smother her with roses. But should she clinch her dimpled fists,

Or contradict her botters, I'd manacie her tiny wrists With dainty, golden fetters. And if she dared her lips to part,

Like many pert young misses, I'd wind my arm her walst about, And punish her with kisses! -[From the Spanish.

Dr. D. W. C. Ward, Inspector of Schools, in his address to the pupils of the One-hundred-and-fifteenth Street Grammer School recently, said: "In one of the battles of the late war, when the fight had been waging all day from morning until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, first in favor of the Union soldiers and then of the Rebels, and thus oscillating all day long, some one commenced singing, 'Yes, we'll raily round the flag, boys. It was caught up and went down the line, regiment after regiment taking it up and getting inspirited and fired by it; and indeed they did 'raily round the flag' until the battle was won."

Next to the ridicule thrust at the capital of Virginia on account of her poor depots, is that which strangers in-

dulge in when they see streets unlighted on mosnlight nights. Richmond is a substantial city, a city that grown steadily from year to year; but until we overcome cer-tsh provincial festores Richmond is placed at a scrious disadvantage.—[Richmond State. MUSIC-THE DRAMA. ITALIAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Mapleson's company gave a performance at the Academy of Music Saturday afternoon of Viacent Wallace's " Maritana " in Italian, the spoken dialogue of the original version replaced by recitations written by Tito Mattel. The opera needs no introduction. That the story of Don Casar de Bazan has operatic possibilities is apparent on a moment's reflection, and within the last twelvementh it has prompted a German fibrettist and a German musician again to work it over into an opers. Wallace and his book-maker, fortunately for themselves, wrote at a time when the popular conception of an opera was a ballad concert in costume, and the love of the English people for simple melodies has enabled "Maritana" to keep a place their hearts as a sort of minor fetter by the side of "The Bohemian Girl," to which, however, it is inferior both musically and dramatically. One does not need to go to the extreme of believing that Italian opera is moribund and awaiting final burial to appreciare the fact that "Maritana" has but little hold upon the public to-day, and Mr. Mapleson was rulely brought to a consciousness of it yesterday by a pitifully small attendance at his representation of the opera. German opera managers, when they find disaster staring them in the face, are in the habit of reviving "Der Fretschutz" and by this means recouping their losses; Mr. Mapleson may have had an idea that "Maritana" possessed a similar potency, but if so it was a mistaken idea. Seriously. "Maritana" has had its day in America, and if it is no longer attractive in its original form an Italian dress will not help it.

an Italian dress will not help it.

The opera was well sung on Saturday. Mr. Mapleson had put his best people in the cost and several of the pretty sones were demanded and given a second time, signor Ravelli, as Don Gusar, compelled a good deal of enthusiasm with "Then let me like a soldier fall," and when he rewarded it with a repetition he essayed the English version with direful results to the language, The other characters were represented as follows: It here, essays the properties of the Anna; It Mar, chess, Signor Foscani (otherwise Mr. Fux, who has joined the forces of the American Opera Company), La Mar chesa, Mmc. Lablache; Lasgrillo, Mile. De Vigue; and Maritana, Mile. Folstrom.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Music lovers interested in the doings of local

musicians will learn with pleasure that the catalogue of new music has recently been enriched by several compositions from the pen of Oito Floersheim, whose or-che-tral piece "Consolation" was received with much favor at Mr. Van der Stucken's last concert. Mr. Floersheim has got into type frequently before this but now he seems to have foresworn publishers for the imprint on a "Luliaby" for planoforts and "Morecan à la Gavotte" is his own. The latter omposition is inserticed to a greater harmonic interest pretty salon pieces with a greater harmonic interest than is usually found in works of their style and di-

The beneficent activities of the People's Concert Society are to be continued this season as last, the managers expressing a hope of being able to give one concert a month during the remainder of the season, The first cutertainment of the series took place in Stein way Hail yesterday afternoon. Mr. Thomas's orchestra under his direction played Beethoven's 24 symphony, Rubinsteln's "Bal Costume" (2d series), the varia-tions from Schubert's D-minor quartet, Saint-Saint's Taranteile for flute and clarinet, Warner's "Wall-weber" and "Ride of the Valkyries" in fine style to the delight of an audience that crowded the hall. The German Opera at the Metropolitan concluded its

preliminary season on Saturday with a representation of "The Queen of Sheba." The next two weeks will be spent in Philadelphia, and the company will return on January 4, when "Die Meistersinger" will be given for the arst time in America. The programmes for Mr. Thomas's popular concerts

this week are as follows: EIG TH CONCERT, TUFSDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

KIG ITH CONCERT, TUFSDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

Midsummer Night's Dream, Music a. Wedden, March. b. Overture. Mendelssohn Serenade, No. 3. D muor. Concerned Volkmann Violomento Obligado, Mr. A. Hartdegen.

Introduction and "Tristan and Isoide." Wagner Cosing Science (apriccioso, Op. 66. Dvorak Norwegian Volkssong Svandsea String Orchestra.

Symphonic Poem, "Featsaienge," Light

EIGHTH MATINER, THUR-DAY, DECEMBER 24. Symphony, No. 2. D major, op. 36. Beethoven Concerto No. 2, P minor Chopin Beechanale, "Taunivacuser," Wagner Theme and Variations, from D minor quarted. Schupert String / rchestra. Overture, " Benvenuto Cellint".....

Several new features are to be introduced in " Amorita" at the Casine this week. New verses are to be added to the amusing songs of Messra. Wilson and Fitzgerald, and Miss Hall is to appear in a new and picturesque Neapolitan costume. The operetta is now in the second month of its run and is meeting with remarkable

Miss Rosina Vokes and her Dramatic company, who are to appear to-night at the Standard Theatre, will begin with "My Milliner's Bill," and "A Christmas Pastomine Rehearsal." The former is a little come ly of Mr. G. W. Godfrey. It has not before been acted in New. York. The parts in it are Jack Merridese, played by Mr. Brandon Thomas, and Mrs. Merridese, played by Mrs. Rosina Vokes. The latter piece is east as follows:

Jack Deedes W. G. Fillet J. Bolie Lord Arthur Semersault Weeden Gree with W. R. Stavely This week the comedians Gioson and Ryan will appear at the Theatre Comique, Harlem, in their latest play,

entitled "Irish Aristocracy," Mattaces will be given Christmas and Saturday. WELL ENOUGH OFF AS THEY ARE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I notice that several writers in the December Century discuss the question "What Shall We Do with our ex-Presidents?" After moture reflection I am inclined to think that we ought not to do roythi g with them. At least, nothing rash. Our ex-Presidents have arrived at years of discretion and seem to be pretty harmless men. They have served the country. well in high station, and I am inclined to think that they know how to mind their own business and take care of themselves. There is no pressing necessity for sending them to an asylum, nor is it essential to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that they be put under class and confided to the tender mercies of a dime museum. Really now, scriously, why not let our ex-Presidents alone ! To be frank, ! an at a loss to know why this question is sprung upon the country just at this time. If there were one or more Democratio ex-Presidents there might, perhaps, be some reason as parent. But we have only two ex-Presidents and both are Republicans. A Democratic ex-President would be something of a rarity. There will be one on March 5,

New-York, Dec. 19, 1885. "COMPARISONS ARE ODOROUS."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: You ought to send out a guardian with that reporter of yours who undertook yesterday to collighten the world about the wealth of Colonel Oliver H. Payne, and set him down as far ahead of the Rockefellers. is too confiding and innocent for this wicked world. His talk about the alleged estentation of the mea who made the Standard Oil Company showed also that he knew as little of them personally as he did of their bank accounts. Yours, who made the Standard Off G he knew as little of them per-back accounts. Yours, New-York, Dec. 20, 4885.

APPEAL OF MOTHERS AND BABIES. To the Sattor of The Tribune.

Sin: Christmas is coming and the poor little hearts of the babies and children in the New-York Infant Asylum are beating high with hope and expeciation. Kind mothers in happy homes, please send to these homeless mothers and children what you can spare of homeiess mothers and condition what you can happy money, food, clothing and toys; and chitaren, in happy homes, be angress of acrey to those desolate little end and your own Christmas will be crowned with biossage All gilts may be sent to the Reception House, Sixiy first-st, and Tenth-ave.; to Mrs. Clark Beil, No. 10t West Forly-fourth-st, and for the Mt. Vernon branch is Mrs. L. M. Bates, No. 254 Madison-ave. Christmas New-Tork, Dec. 19, 1885.

AWFUL THOUGHF!

From The Pritaburg Commercial Gazette.

There is only one life and the House of Representatives between Bayard and the Presidency.

OUR NEIGHBOR CONVERTS THE PRESIDENT.

No good reason can be assigned for appointing Mr.

Bigelow instead of reappointing Mr. Actor, except that
Bigelow is a Democrat, while Actor is a Republical
According to our view this reason is sufficient, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Actor is the best sort of
Republican and one of the bast of her; but we should
like to know how the Civit Service reformers reconciliate
with their profession of faith. It would seem that the
President is coming around to our view in regard to
those matters. these matters. TAKING A MEAN ADVANTAGE.

TWO Sleeping-car porters have been arrested in Cat-cago for robbing a passenger in an irregular manast. They took his money while he was asieep. Au house porter always robs his customers when they are wide awake.

NOT MUCH OF A DAY FOR NEWS, EITHER.

New-York papers of Wednesday give a splendid idea of the wonders of American journalism. On Tuesday afternoon Congress met and Vanderbilt dropped text.

Next morning The New-York Trinuns, which is model modern newspaper, published a fourteen goung account of Vanderbilt's life and death; twenty-serve columns of Cleveland's message, and Manning's report